THE Numb. 136.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, March 2, to Friday, March 9, 1738.

From the London Journal.

KNOW THYSELF.

I HAVE often known Men of good Senſe wonder why the *Antient* laid ſuch Streſs on *Maxims* ſeemingly *ſelf evident*; for Inſtance, KNOW THYSELF. To the Folks I ſpeak of, This conveys neither much *Wiſdom*, nor any very ſtriking Reflection: They will very readily admit, that it is a very good Thing for *People* to *Know themſelves*; and, they will alſo allow, that there are *Folks* of their Acquaintance who do mighty wrong Things for want of *Knowing themſelves*; but after all, they will have this to be but a common Expreſſion, and are amaz'd, becauſe a *Heathen Oracle* uſed it, that *Chriſtian Sages* ſtill have it in Eſteem, repeat it Daily with *Applauſe*, and inculcate it as the *Sum* of *Wiſdom*.

To theſe People one might ſay, that by the ſame *Authority* they *judge* for *themſelves*, and condemn the *Maxims* of *Antiquity*; the *Learned* all *judge* for *themſelves*, and *approve* them. So that *prima Facie* here, is the *Authority* of Men who *ſtudy Wiſdom*, oppoſed to thoſe who profeſs they do not *ſtudy it*. On their own Principles, therefore, this ſhould oblige the Gentlemen to be very cautious in what they ſay; and even engage them rather to ſuſpect their own *Judgments*, than paſs an univerſal *Cenſure* on the *Sages*, not only of *paſt* but of *preſent* Times. If the *Oracle* at *Delphos* ſanctify'd this Motto with its *Approbation*, Mr. *Pope*, the *Oracle* of our *Beaux Eſprits*, hath alſo done the ſame Thing; for thus he concludes his *Ethick Epiſtles*:

And all our Knowledge *is* Ourſelves *to* Know.

But as *Authority* hath very little Weight in the *preſent Age*, I will be content to wave the *Inſpiration* of the *Oracle*, and the *Poet*, in favour of this *Maxim*; and will ſubmit to argue the *Merits* of the *Cauſe*. The Point in *Iſſue*, then is this, that the *old Saying* is a *good One*; *that it hath Weight, Truth, and Juſtice, and ought therefore to be received as a ſtanding Rule for the Conduct of Life*.

In whatever *Scene* of *Life* a Man *places himſelf*, or is placed by *Providence*, his *Character* depends on the *Correſpondence* between his *Behaviour* and that which his *Situation* in the *World* requires. If a *Magiſtrate* ſhould take it in his Head to *drive* his own *Coach*, or to appear in the *Execution* of his *Office* with a Whip in his Hand and a *Leather Belt* about him, would he not be *ridiculous?* If a Perſon of Diſtinction ſhould jump over a *Side-Box*, and immediately enter upon playing *ſome Part* in a *Comedy*, would he not be thought *light Headed?* If a *Clergyman* ſhould all of a ſudden turn *Bricklayer*, whip on a *Leather Apron*, ſtick his *Rule* on *one Side* and his *Trowel* on the *other*, Would he not make a *whimſical Figure*? But why ſo? Why certainly, becauſe he ſuffered his *Whim* to get the better of his *Reaſon*, ſo far as to betray him into an *Action* injurious to his *Reputation*, as being inconſiſtent with his *Character*.

To apply this Manner of *Reaſoning* to the *Point* in *Queſtion*, Men make different *Figures* in the *World*, but in all the Diverſity of their *Figures* they are all *Men* ſtill; or rather *Perſons* in all Degrees and Stations have ſtill this in common with their *Fellow Creatures*, That they are bound to ſupport the *Character of Humanity*, and can never *behave* well in any State, if their *Behaviour* viſibly betrays that they have *forgot* they are *Men*.

An *Aſſembly* of *great Politicians*, after mature Deliberations, agree that the *publick Affairs* are in a good enough *Channel*; yet they reſolve to *affirm* the *contrary*, and to make Uſe of all their *Abilities* to perſuade the *People* of the Truth of what they *affirm*, that the *Management* of all Things may fall into their *own Hands*. In doing this they cannot but *foreſee*, that they ſhall be the *Authors* of much *Diſturbance* and *Diſquiet* to their *Countrymen*, and of very little real *Benefit* to *themſelves*. In purſuing ſuch *Meaſures*, do they not plainly forget that they are *Men?* That Death may hinder them from arriving at what with ſuch *Eagerneſs* they *ſeek*; and that they are accountable for their Conduct to their *Equals* here, and to their *Creator* hereafter? This is a *ſerious Inſtance*, let us paſs to *one* of an oppoſite *Nature*.

A Set of *gay* young *Fellows*, with a good Supper in their Bellies, and the *Fifth* Bottle upon the Table, hear with Rapture ſome harmonious *High Prieſt* of the *God* of *Wine*, chant out,

While grim Death *is looking for us,*
We're carouſing o'er our Bowls,
Jolly Bacchus *in the* Chorus;
Death *begone---Here's none but* Souls.

At this Time theſe Lines have inexpreſſible *Wit* and *Spirit*; yet it is evident to him who uſes his *Senſes*, that they abſolutely forget they are *Men*, who *ſay ſo*. In the firſt Place, there is not a *Word* of *Truth* in theſe *Verſes*; we cannot avoid *Death* by *Drinking*; on the Contrary, it is one *Death's High Roads*. We do not diveſt ourſelves of our Bodies, by ſteeping our Minds in *Wine*; ſo far from it, that we give in this Inſtance a Preference to the Body; and that we may not talk like *Men*, we *ceaſe to be ſo*, and then *Glory* in our *Shame*.

The grave, the temperate *Citizen*, who goes to Bed at *Ten*, and who by treading in the *Path* of his *Anceſtors*, hath acquired a *Plumb*, or perhaps *better*, will confeſs that hitherto I am in the Right; and that your *perverſe Statſeman* and your hare-brained *Drinkers* ought to have this Sentence often inculcated; or, like *Philip* of *Macedon*, ſhould keep ſome honeſt Fellow about them, to put them in Mind as often as they riſe, *that they are but Men*. Yet let me ask this *grave Man*, what Certainty there is, that he hath always looked upon himſelf in the *Light* of a *Mortal*? Let me entreat him to confeſs ingenuouſly, whether *Forty Thouſand* Pounds, got in an open generous *Manner*, would not have ſerved his Turn, as well as *thrice* that *Sum* derived from the *Oppreſſion* of the *Neceſſitous*, watching the *Tide* in *Change Alley*, and participating in the *Frauds* of the *Jews?* He who conſiders he is a *Man*, or, to carry it a little further, remembers that he is a *Chriſtian*, will be careful of *doing*, for the Sake of a pitiful *Profit*, what muſt be attended with continual *Diſquiet*, and can never be rectify'd but by *Reſtitution*. In all Degrees then this ſalutary Caution is of *Uſe*, of the higheſt and greateſt *Uſe*, and, as the *Poet* rightly ſays, *the utmoſt Stretch of human Wiſdom is to Know Ourſelves*.

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The celebrated Mr. *Paſchal*, whoſe Judgment was no leſs ſolid than his Wit was piercing, in deſcribing the Condition of the *Great*, eſpecially to *Princes*, in this *World*, had Recourſe to the following Allegory, not leſs Inſtructive than ingenious. ---- A Perſon, ſaid he, born to an elevated Rank, and conſequently born to be expoſed to all the Temptations incident to ſuch Rank, ought to conſider himſelf in the ſame Light as a Man would do, who, thrown upon an Iſle full of People, Wealth, and Trade, where the King had lately been loſt, and where a Reſemblance in Features made himſelf to be taken for and treated as their King; ſuch a one, ſays he, would have conſtantly two Sets of Thoughts in his Mind; the one ſuited to the Part he ſuſtained, the other to his real Character: For, if in ſuch a Caſe, he ſhould be Fool enough to fancy the People's Miſtake had really changed him into the Perſon they took him for, he would be unworthy of his Fortune: Whereas, preſerving the exterior Marks of Royalty for the Sake of thoſe he governed, and ruling himſelf by the Dictates of that Humility, which would be the natural Reſult of contemplating his former State, he would bleſs his Subjects and himſelf, and be, what all great Men ſhould be, reverenc'd by Others, without being proud in Himſelf. --- In ſhort, more Wiſdom cannot well be crowded into leſs Room than this Precept, *Know Thyſelf*. R. FREEMAN.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, September 27.

PART of the Proteſtants who left Swiſſerland in order to ſettle in Carolina and Georgia, are come back from thoſe Countries, where they cannot live, on Account of the Air, the Food, and the Conditions of their Eſtabliſhments. The Situation they are in is the more melancholly, becauſe before they ſet out from Swiſſerland, they ſold all their Effects; but another Circumſtance which renders their Caſe worſe, is, that before they left their Country, the Government declar'd to them, that by breaking as they did, ſelling their Effects, and retiring out of the Country, they ſhould be entirely ſtripp'd of the Right of Comburghery, and the other Advantages attach'd to their Nation. Several of them, hoping to obtain ſome favourable Alteration in that Reſpect, have preſented very Submiſſive Petitions, in which they alledge, that they have not felt the Effect of the Promiſes made for inducing them to go to America; that they have a ſenſible Regret for heedleſly leaving their Country; and that they beſeech the Government in the Name of God, they may be admitted again into the Comburghery, and reſtor'd to the Enjoyment of their antient Advantages. The principal Motives which may poſſibly obtain them that Favour, is the wretched Condition to which their Wives and Children are reduced.

Gibraltar, Sept. 26. The Troubles which prevail in the Empire of Morocco, every Day encreaſe: The various Competitors to the Crown of this Empire ſupport their Titles no other Way than by Force of Arms; their Parties ravage the Lands of the Inhabitants who they expect to be of a contrary Faction. Theſe unhappy Circumſtances prevent the Peaſants from cultivating the Lands; ſo that the extreme Scarcity which prevails there is even felt here, moſt of the Corn uſed, being brought from Barbary.

Leghorn, Sept. 15. *O. S.* There is Advice by a Brigantine from Tunis, that there has been an Action between the Armies of the Two Beys, after which the new Bey was obliged to retire to that City for Safety; that the Son of the depoſed Bey was at Algiers, ſolliciting the Bey of that City, to ſend the Bey his Father ſome Succours; and that it was believ'd that this was the Reaſon why the Bey of Algiers was ſo preſſing for the Annual Tribute from the new Bey of Tunis, threatening to ſide with his Adverſary, if he did not pay it.

By the Report of Perſons from Corſica, 5 Ships came upon the Coaſt of Aleria, ſaid to have been ſeparated by a Storm from two others that were in their Company. 'Tis given out, that the Baron de Neuhoff came in this Squadron with 12 Pieces of Cannon, from 18 to 21 Pounders, 26,000 Bullets, 5 Culverines of 18 Pounders each, and 400 Bullets, 6000 Muskets, 2000 Bayonets, 1000 large Muskets, 580 ſmall ones, 2000 Pair of Piſtols, 180,000 Pounds Weight of Gunpowder, 100,000 Pound Weight of Leaden Shot, 400,000 lb. Weight of Flints, 20,000 Pick-axes, and other Iron Tools for breaking Ground, 400 Casks with Iron Hoops, 400 lb. Weight of Balls, 4000 lb. of Copper, 30 Drums, one Kettle-Drum, 24 Trumpets, Cloath for 200 Life Guards, 6000 Pair of Shoes, *&c.* 50 Colours and Standards, 6 great Cheſts of Copper, 4 of Pewter, 3000 Grenadoes charged, 700 wooden Shells charged, 80 Trunks, Cheſts, and Bales, full of the Baron's Equipage, with a numerous Retinue. 'Tis added, that the ſaid Baron found Means to circulate a Letter among the Malecontents, to acquaint them, that he was ready to go on Shore with his Ammunition, as ſoon as ever they ſent him Hoſtages, for a Security that they ſtill continue in their Loyalty; but that they took no further Notice of his Letter, or of his Arrival, than to ſend Advice of it to the French General at Baſtia.

Sept. 16. O. S. We have received the following Particulars of the Baron de Neuhoff's Return to the Iſland of Corſica. The Baron arriving a Week ago off of Porto Vecchio, with 3 Ships carrying Foreign Colours, ſent a Perſon on Shore to deliver a Letter to the Chiefs of the Malecontents, wherein he told them, 'That the Affection 'he had for them, and the Engagement he had entered 'into to maintain the Juſtice of their Cauſe, had deter-'mined him to rejoin them; that he hoped to find the 'ſame Loyalty in them, and the ſame Attachment which 'they had ſworn to him; that, nevertheleſs, he would 'not come aſhore, 'til he was ſure of their good Diſpoſi-'tions towards him; and that if they were not ſuch as 'he hoped for, he would leave them to their own Deſti-'ny, and return immediately from whence he came.' To give the more Weight to this Letter, the Baron added a Liſt of the Artillery, Arms and Ammunition, that were on board the 3 Ships; which Liſt gave a ſudden Turn to the Minds of the Malecontents. They judged it would be imprudent not to accept of the Ammunition, which might one time or other be of Service to them; and therefore the Chiefs returned Anſwer to the Baron, that they ſhould be glad to ſee him. Upon this he went and landed at Campoloro, which is but a ſmall Diſtance from Porto Vecchio, and there put aſhore 24 Cannon, and 6000 Muskets, and a great Number of Bullets and Barrels of Gunpowder. The Corſicans, to expreſs their Gratitude to the Baron, cry'd out ſeveral Times, *Long live our King Theodore*. We are aſſur'd that the Baron afterwards cauſed an Edict to be publiſhed, exhorting the Malecontents, to lay hold of the Opportunity of his Return, and of the Efforts he intended to make for the eſtabliſhing them in a free Condition, independant of the Genoeſe. They add, that in order to give the greater Credit to this Edict, it begun with theſe Words, *Theodore King, to our Subjects at Corſica, Greeting*. But in what Manner ſoever the Malecontents have receiv'd the Baron, they are loth to believe at Baſtia, that they will forfeit thoſe Promiſes which they have made to the King of France, to whom they have ſent Hoſtages for the Security of their Performance. The Ships with which the Baron came, are returned home. Two others that came out in Company with them, but were parted by Streſs of Weather, were expected every Day at Corſica with other Proviſions. 'Tis confirm'd, that the Malecontents perſiſt in their Refuſal to lay down their Arms, ſo that the Troubles of that Iſland are far from being at an End.

Petersburg, Oct. 1. The Admiralty has ſent Orders to ſeveral Parts of the Empire, to build, with all poſſible Diligence, ſeveral Frigates, and a great Number of other Veſſels, in order to make good the Loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſian Flotilla in the late Fight with the Turks upon the Black Sea. Count Munich is impatiently expected here to aſſiſt at the Conferences to be held for taking the moſt effectual Method for opening the next Campaign with Succeſs, provided that the Negotiations of Peace with the Porte, newly ſet on foot, ſhould not take a favourable Turn. The Marquis de Villeneuve has wrote

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to Count Munich, that he has uſed his utmoſt Efforts to engage the Porte to conclude a Suſpenſion of Arms, and that he was in hopes of engaging it to content itſelf with the Reſtitution of Oczakow.

In a former *Gazette*, we inform'd our Readers, that on the 12th of *Sept.* laſt, died Dr. *Herman Boerhave*, the famous and learned Profeſſor of Phyſick at Leyden, aged 69, much celebrated, and conſulted from all Parts of Europe. We have now this further Relation of him: His Corpſe was interred in a private Manner. *Peter Burman*, Profeſſor of Hiſtory and the Belles Lettres, pronounced his funeral Oration; it being agreed upon between them that the Survivor ſhould perform this laſt Piece of Reſpect to the other. The Univerſity has loſt its chiefeſt Glory; and the City of Leyden, at a moderate Computation, twenty thouſand Pounds Sterling a Year, which ſhe gained by his Pupils in Great Britain, without reckoning thoſe from moſt other Nations in Europe. This great Man was a Native of the Province of Holland, of mean Parentage, and ow'd Part of his Education to the Generoſity of a learned Friend; he ſtudied under the great Pitcairn, whom he ſucceeded, and uſed to call his Maſter, and upon whoſe admirable Principles it is evident he built his Superſtructure. It was late before he ſhone with that Luſtre, which for thoſe few Years paſt have render'd him the Admiration of all Europe. To his amazing Skill in the ſeveral Branches of Phyſick, Botany, Anatomy, and Chymiſtry, he added the Charms of Virtue and Humility. Dr. Boerhave was a religious and modeſt Man, and ſo far from giving into the ſilly Affectations of Free-Thinking, which Pitcairn, and ſome Engliſh Phyſicians valued themſelves on, that he never made mention of a ſupream Being but to admire and exalt him in his Works; and his written Advices were always accompanied with a ſhort Prayer for the divine Bleſſings on his Endeavours. He was took ill while he was teaching in the College, and was from the Beginning ſenſible that the Diſtemper would carry him off in a little Time. The Works which great and excellent Perſons leave behind them, are their true Offspring, and the beſt Tranſmitters of their Names to Immortality. In theſe Dr. Boerhave will live long in the Eſteem of Men. That other Part of him, his Daughter, has had an excellent Education, is yet unmarried, and has refuſed ſeveral great Offers made her, having at leaſt a hundred thouſand Guineas, a Sum, which thoſe who would have had the Pattern of an abſolute perfect Man in Dr. Boerhave, wiſh it did not exceed fifty thouſand.

Leyden, Oct. 22. The Engliſh Students at this Univerſity having a Mind to ſhew their Veneration for the Memory of the celebrated Profeſſor Boerhave, and their Joy to ſee this great Man reviv'd in the Profeſſors Albinus and Gaubius, made on the 14th an elegant Entertainment for that Purpoſe: In the Evening, the Houſe where the Repaſt was given was finely illuminated, and ſome pretty Devices were made to appear, which were deſign'd to honour the Memory of the deceaſed, and to compliment the two preſent Profeſſors.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Novemb. 2.

The repeated Advices that we have received of the Deſigns of *Spain* againſt this Province, and the Certainty of the Accounts of the great Armament that was making laſt Year at the *Havannah*, and which we are aſſured is ſtill continued there, determined ſeveral Gentlemen of Worth and Diſtinction in *Charleſtown*, to accept Commiſſions in the Militia, and to make themſelves Maſters, the beſt Manner they could, of Military Diſcipline, that they might be the better enabled to act vigorouſly in Defence of the Province, and to repel the Attacks of any invading Power. To this End, his Honour the Preſident has been pleaſed to form the Town Militia (which about 6 Years, conſiſted only of two Companies, and ſince of four) into the firſt Regiment of this Province; of which, the Hon. *John Fenwick*, Eſq; one of the Members of His Majeſty's Council, is Colonel; the Hon. *John Braithwaite*, Eſq; alſo one of His Majeſty's Council, is Lieutenant-Colonel; the Hon. *Charles Pinkney*, Eſq; Speaker of theCommons Houſe of Aſſembly, is Major. This Regiment is divided into 6 Companies, conſiſting in the whole of 600 Men, excluſive of Officers; and on Monday laſt, being his Majeſty's Birth-Day, appeared for the firſt Time under Arms, and made a very gallant and genteel Appearance.

Boſton, Jan. 22. By Letters from St. Chriſtophers we have Advice, that a Diſtemper, call'd the Yellow Fever, prevail'd there, which prov'd very Mortal, and carried off Perſons ſuddenly, ſome dying in leſs than 24 Hours after they were ſeiz'd with it; and that near 170 dyed of it in 15 Days: That moſt of the Gentry had retired to the Mountains, and erected Tents to dwell in, in hopes of eſcaping it.

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, January, 13.

We are informed by a Letter from Block-Iſland, dated the firſt Inſt. to the Hon. John Wanton, Eſq; our Governor, That a large Ship of about 300 Tons, was caſt away on ſaid Iſland the 26th of December laſt; ſhe was very rich, reckon'd to be worth 20,000 l. Sterling; ſhe came from Rotterdam laſt Auguſt, but laſt from Cowes in England, having on board 400 Palatine Paſſengers and Servants bound to Philadelphia; but having a long Paſſage, near 200 of them died while on it, the Remainder came on Shore, and 20 of them are dead ſince they came on the Iſland.

Their Captain, whoſe Name was Long, died in the Paſſage, and his Mate took the Charge of the Ship as Captain and Commander, after the ſaid Long's Death; and he being often deſired by ſome of the Gentlemen of the Iſland, to ſuffer the Paſſengers to take their Goods out of the Ship, he abſolutely refuſed it; tho' many of them ſaved their Silver and Gold: Tho' all poſſible Means were uſed to prevent clandeſtine Actions, many have loſt by Extortion and otherways, a great Part of the little which they ſaved.

After the Ship broke to Pieces, there were abundance of Goods came aſhore, but the Owners cannot have any of them, without paying a third Salvage, beſides which, a great Part of them are confiſcated, together with great Quantities of Silver and Gold: In ſhort, Tongue and Pen cannot relate the preſent Circumſtances of the poor Palatines, whoſe Number is ſaid to be but only Eighty Five Perſons.

Upon this melancholly News, our Governor ſent a Magiſtrate and other proper Officers to Block-Iſland to ſee how Matters are, that thoſe poor People may have Juſtice done them.

January 19. Laſt Tueſday Night arrived here Peter Bouſe, Eſq; with the reſt of the proper Officers that were ſent by our Authority to Block-Iſland, to inſpect into the Affairs of thoſe poor diſtreſſed People the Palatines, by whom we are informed as follows:

That the Ship above-mentioned ſtranded on Block-Iſland, being chiefly owned by Perſons belonging to Ramſgate in England, commanded by George Long, left Plymouth ſome Time in Auguſt, bound for Philadelphia, with about 400 Palatines on Board, which they took in at Rotterdam: That an exceeding bad Fever and Flux prevail'd among them: That but about One Hundred and Five landed upon Block-Iſland; and the Number is reduced to about Ninety. Capt. Long, with ſeveral of the Mariners, died on the Paſſage. The chiefeſt Reaſon aſſign'd for ſo great a Mortality, is the badneſs of their Water taken in at Rotterdam in Casks that had before contain'd white and red Wines. The Hull of the Ship (which had no Cargo in belonging to the Owners of her) together with the chiefeſt Part of the Goods of the Palatines are entirely loſt in the Sea; great Care has been taken by the Authority, that what is ſaved may be ſecured for the Benefit of thoſe ſurviving diſtreſſed People, many of whom it is ſaid left their Country, purely to enjoy their religious Privileges in America.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25. We hear from the Head of Timber-Creek in the Jerſeys, that a Woman there has lately had 5 Children, all born alive, within the Space of 11 Months, by 2 Husbands.

This Morning a young Woman about Seventeen Years of Age, was found drowned at Carpenter's Wharf. The Coroner's Inqueſt who ſat on the Body, are of Opinion, that, being under ſome Uneaſineſs of Mind, ſhe drown'd herſelf voluntarily.

Enter'd

Enter'd in *York* River.

Febr. 12. *Ship Carter, of London, Samuel Malbon, Maſter, from London, and Madeira, having on board ſundry European Goods, and 67 Pipes, 7 Hogſheads, and 1 quarter Cask of Madeira Wine.*

------ 19. *Sloop Hopewell, of Rhode-Iſland, John Armſtrong, Maſter, from Rhode-Iſland, having on board 88 Barrels of Cyder, 10 Hogſheads of Salt, 2 Casks of Cheeſe, 1 Box of Engliſh Goods, 4 Hogſheads of Rum, 2 Barrels of Molaſſes, 1 Barrel of Sugar, and 1 Negro Slave.*

Clear'd out.

Febr. 4. *Snow John and Mary, of Virginia, Richard Tillidge, Maſter, bound for Madeira, having on board 4977 Buſhels of Wheat, 144 Buſhels of Peaſe, and 2000 lb. of Bread.*

-------- *Sloop Dove, of New-England, Alexander Coffin, Maſter, bound for New-England, having on board 1000 Buſhels of Corn, 150 Buſhels of Peale, 30 Buſhels of Bonaviſts, 1000 Barrel Staves, and 12 Buſhels of Wheat.*

March 4. *Ship Bobby, of London, Henry Crane, Maſter, for London, having taken on board in York River, 147 Hogſheads of Tobacco, 40 Tons of Iron, and 5000 Pipe, Hogſhead, and Barrel Staves; the former Part of her Cargo taken in at James River, for which ſhe paid the Impoſt and Tonage of the ſaid Veſſel, and other Fees, &c.*

Enter'd in the Upper Diſtrict of *James* River,

March 3. *Ship Edward and Ann, of Briſtol, Henry Talman, Maſter, from the Lower Diſtrict, with ſundry European Goods, as per* 12 *Cockets.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

February 25, 1738.

RAN away from the Subſcribers, living at Fredericksburg, *in* Spotſylvania *County, on the 24th Inſt. at Night, Two Servant Men. The one belonging to Col.* Willis *named* William Kitchingman, *a middle-siz'd Man, wears his own black, buſhy Hair: Had on, when he went away, a brown Kerſey Coat, and a red one, a light colour'd Pair of Breeches, a Pair of Leather ditto, grey Stockings, 3 checkt Shirts, and 2 Dowlaſs ditto, new Shoes, a new Hat, and a Gun. The other belonging to* James Boyd, *named* William-Cole Barnet, *a middle-siz'd Man, red Headed, but wears a Wigg; and had on, when he went away, a brown colour'd Kerſey Coat, a light colour'd Kerſey Jacket, green Worſted Shag Breeches, grey Stockings, 5 checkt Shirts, good Shoes, and a good Hat: They are both* Engliſhmen *and Convicts. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaways, ſo as their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have for each, or either of them, Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.*

Henry Willis,
James Boyd.

N. B. *The above Runaways being furniſh'd with Money, may diſguiſe themſelves by getting other Cloaths. Their Maſters are well aſſur'd that they have forged Paſſes.*

To be Sold, for Fifty Pounds Current Money,

A Tract of Land, containing Eight Hundred Acres, lying on a Branch of Pamunkey *River, in* Orange *County; there is a fine Run of Water through the ſaid Land for a Mill, the Land being ſav'd, and is a fine Place for Stock, lies on a Main Road, about* 25 *Miles Diſtance from* Fredericksburg *Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Tract, may ſee the Owner thereof, at* Glouceſter *Court every Court Day, or at his Houſe on* Gwyn's *Iſland, in* Kingſton *Pariſh,* Glouceſter *County.*

Daniel Gwyn.

TO be Let, or Sold, a Leaſe for Twelve Years, the Ordinary at Iſle of Wight *Court houſe, with or without the Furniture, with good convenient Houſes, Plantation, Orchard, and a Garden well paled in; and is reckon'd one of the beſt Court-houſes in* Virginia, *for an Ordinary to be kept at. Any Perſon inclinable to take or purchaſe it, may ſee the Subſcriber at the ſaid Court-houſe every Court Day.*

William Taylor.

Annapolis, February 23, 1738.

THERE is in my Cuſtody, as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel *County, a Servant Man belonging to a Waterman in ſome Part of* Virginia, *who was committed to my Cuſtody, as a Runaway, laſt* November; *but he refuſes to tell his own Name, or his Maſter's. He is a Weſt-country Man, of middle Stature, and freſh-colour'd. Whoever is his Maſter, may have him again, upon paying the Fees, and the Charge of this Advertiſement, of*

Zachariah Maccubbin, *Sheriff.*

RAN away from the Subſcribers, living at Weſtmoreland *County Court-houſe, the 12th of this Inſtant, Two Servant Men: The one named* Richard Bulling; *he is an old Man, and very grey: Had on, when he went away, a greeniſh colour'd Coat and Breeches, a light colour'd great Coat much worne, a Pair of old Shoes and Stockings; is a Shoemaker by Trade, and carried his Tools with him. The other named* David Powell, *is a Brickmaker by Trade, about Forty Years of Age; he is a ſhort, thick, well-ſet Fellow, freſh colour'd, with a black Beard, and ſhort black Hair, and has loſt ſome of his fore Teeth. Had on an old red Jacket without Sleeves, a grey Man's Cloth Jacket with ſmall Pewter Buttons, an old Hat, a great Coat much patch'd, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of new Shoes, and a Pair of blew worſted Stockings. It's ſuppos'd he will goe by the Name of* Francis Evans, *he having a falſe Paſs from the ſaid* Evans. *Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Runaways, ſo that their ſaid Maſters may have them again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by*

John Johnſton,
Joſeph Standford.

TO be Sold, by Charles Evans, *Ferry-keeper on* Tar *River,* 15 *Miles from* Speere's *Ferry on* Roanoke *River, in* North-Carolina, *at Ten Pounds* Virginia *Currency per Hundred, Two Thouſand Acres of very good Land, being Purchaſe Land, granted in the Proprietor's Time, at Six Pence per Hundred Quit Rents, for ever: And in the Banks thereof is a Copper Mine, twice tried in* England. *It runs* 5 *Miles on the River, is very commodious for Trade, with two Cyprus Swamps thereon, full of vaſt large Cyprus, and near adjoining to a Deſart, called the* Canetar; *which is ſuppos'd to be* 10 *Miles wide, and* 30 *Miles long; and when fenced to the Deſart at each End, you may keep* 1000 *Head of Cattle, without any Feeding, for* 1000 *Years, being full of vaſt high Reeds; and there is brave hunting the Bear.*

Charles Evans.

Lately Publiſh'd,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, *paſſed the laſt Seſſion; and are ſent to the Clerks of the ſeveral Counties, to be by them delivered to the Juſtices, and Burgeſſes, of the ſaid Counties, reſpectively. Any others that want them, may be ſupply'd by* W. Parks, *the Printer of this Paper. Price* 3 s. *ſtitch'd.*

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Williamsburg: Printed by W. Parks. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15 s. *per Ann.* And Book-Binding is done reaſonably in the beſt Manner.